

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

1. Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 9 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Fig. 10 pictures the tool as shown in ~~Fig. 9~~ Fig. 8 in a closed configuration with a pipe positioned over the lower jaw;

2. Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 17 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Fig. 14 features another telescopic type joint formed with the pipe of ~~Fig. 12~~ Fig. 13.

3. Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 15 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Upper jaw 13 includes ram 20 which can be extended from or retracted into upper jaw 13, preferably by rotating standard allen wrench 24 which provides a means to adjust ram 20 along threads 17. Allen wrench 24 is removed from ram 20 before pipe fitting tool 10 grasps a pipe for forming a dimple therein. Ram 20 can be extended, preferably to form a dimple about 0.005-0.010 inches (0.127 mm-0.254 mm) in height. Other knob, grips or handles, may likewise be employed to adjust ram 20 which is

similar to a common allen screw but with a pointed tip 23. Lower jaw 14 includes platen 21 defining v-shaped groove 22 for receiving ram tip 23 and conically shaped punch 25 received in v-shaped groove 26 as defined in upper jaw 13 when jaws 13, 14 are closed. Punch 25 forms an indentation in a fitting as does ram tip 23, but such indentation is smaller and more shallow, and may be referred to herein as a "mark".

4. Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 22 with the following rewritten paragraph:

In the preferred method, a typical pipe or other tubular pipe 30 as seen in cross-section in Fig. 1B is placed between jaws 13B, 14B and over lower jaw 14B. Upper handle 11 and lower handle 12 are manually squeezed and are "locked" onto pipe 30 by adjusting threaded member 27 member 18. Locking nut 29 has been tightened against the top of jaw 13B thereby forming dimple 31 and mark 32 as shown more clearly in Fig. 3 once jaws 13B, 14B are fully closed. After dimple 31 and mark 32 are formed, handles 11, 12 are opened as usual and pipe 30 is removed therefrom for fitting and brazing with another pipe. In Fig. 6 dimple 31 is shown stopping the penetration of smaller diameter fitting 35 being inserted therein. Thus, dimple 31 formed by the tip of threaded member 27 obstructs the inward direction or path of pipe 35.

5. Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10,
line with the following rewritten paragraph:

In Fig. 7 "X" represents the length from ~~dimple 42~~ ~~dimple 39~~ to the end of pipe 38. "Y" is the length from ~~dimple 39~~ ~~dimple 40~~ to the same end of pipe 38 and is greater than distance "X". Thus:

$$Z=Y-X$$

where $Z = \underline{\text{distance between dimples}}$ ~~optimum overlap distance~~

With X and Y distance known, the preferred ~~overlap~~ distance "Z" ~~between dimples 39 and 40 along pipe 38 for optimum overlap distance~~ "X" by ~~of~~ pipe 37 ~~with pipe 38~~ can be easily calculated.